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FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

SOUTH AMERICA.

TO JAMES MONROE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Sir—The discovery of America, the separation of the British colonies, and the present struggle for independence in the colonies of Spain, are three of the most interesting occurrences of the last thousand years. Columbus, in search of a passage which would change the track of eastern commerce, discovered a new world, possessing greater riches than the East, and capable of sustaining a population nearly equal to all the rest of the globe. Although disappointed in one object, he succeeded in opening sources of wealth to Europe, which have changed its condition for the better in every department of life. The discovery of America enabled Europe to reach a point of improvement, which she could not otherwise have arrived at for centuries, if at all. Those who followed Columbus, with little or no scruple appropriated to themselves whatever was found in the discovered countries, peaceably in some cases, but, in most instances, by violence and cruelty. The inhabitants of America, in some districts, numerous and far advanced in civilization, were regarded by the Spaniards with little more respect than the wild beasts of the forest. They were destroyed without mercy, their possessions were seized, and all the principles of virtue violated without remorse. The superior skill of the Europeans in the arts, derived from the use of letters, which preserves the discoveries of the ingenious, and enables the human mind to advance towards perfection, necessarily placed the unfortunate Americans in the power of their invaders. The first discovery of America, and the subsequent encroachments were alike the acts of enterprising individuals, although their respective sovereigns were careful to come in for the lion's share. As to those portions of the country where vast regions lay waste, (for the possession as hunting grounds by a few wandering tribes, could scarcely be considered an appropriation of the soil,) the laws of God and nature might justify other members of the human family in taking a sufficient portion of the common inheritance, for their subsistence.—This was the case over nearly all the country now possessed by us, who, as the first of the colonies, in forming an independent government, have become peculiarly entitled to the appellation of Americans. Our conquests were principally over the asperities of the climate and the earth; the

axe and the plough were the weapons with which they were effected. If the natives have been sufferers we are not to blame; the hunter cannot subsist by the side of the cultivator; the wild animals, which constitute his support, fly the fixed habitations of man. As in the natural progressive stages of society, so in relative position or vicinity, there must be a separation between these two states of human existence. The hunter and the cultivator could not be neighbors, the hunter, therefore, retired and our settlements advanced.

In other parts of the continent the inhabitants were not always found in the hunter state. Although not possessed of letters, they were as far advanced as men can be without them. They had made no inconsiderable progress in the arts, they had their fixed seats or cities vieing in population with those of Europe or Asia, their cultivation of the soil in a high state of improvement, and they had learned unfortunately for them, to bestow, a factitious value upon those metals, which, in the old world, were regarded as the representatives of wealth, and used as the medium of commerce.—Such was the situation of Mexico, of Peru, and parts of Chili. These unhappy people were assailed by the Spaniards with barbarous cupidity, and every species of violence and injustice practised upon them. This, it is true, was the work of a few audacious and lawless persons, but it met the approbation of the sovereign who came in when all was quieted for the larger share of the spoil. The sovereign took possession of these countries by the spear or conquest, and even after the enterprising and industrious of his own subjects had formed settlements, and built cities, the privileges of conquest were never abandoned. Nothing can be more true than that the discovery, settlement, and conquest of America, was the work of private enterprise, but the advantages have been reaped by the sovereign.

From the first discovery until the present day he had but one thing in view, to draw the greatest possible advantage from the colonies, without regard to their prosperity. The colonies have furnished vast sums to be spent abroad, or rather squandered in wars and extravagance of courts. Their advancement farther than this object was answered, was regarded with indifference; the misery and wretchedness of the colonies would have been preferred to their prosperity, if this would have produced the greatest supply.—They were in fact regarded as mere appendages, very useful and convenient, but forming no part of the state.

The policy pursued by the different European states towards the colonies received a tinge from their peculiar characters, unavoidably influenced by the peculiar situation and nature of the colony itself, keeping always in view the sole advantage of the European sovereignty, no matter how injurious it might be to the colony. The Spaniards, for instance, found some districts abundant in the precious metals, here every pursuit was discouraged and even forbidden not necessarily connected with the working of the mines. Here neither agriculture, manufactures, commerce, or even considerable population were of much importance; hence the mine districts have generally been condemned to barrenness more by the policy of the sovereign than by nature, and the inhabitants have been the poorest on the continent. Nature has established no such law as that, because we reside in countries abounding in the precious metals that we must, therefore, want the comforts and conveniences of life. If permitted to avail themselves of these advantages they would prosper even if the soil should be barren, by exchanging for things more necessary. But regarding solely their own interests, these districts have been condemned to barrenness and poverty; they have been closed like caverns where the light of day is not seen. These riches must be transported abroad to gratify the idle debauchery of a court, and unintentionally to benefit the unshackled industry of neighboring nations. This selfishness appeared in every thing; when the colonies could procure what was barely sufficient to exchange for the commodities which the crown permitted to be furnished them, by those of her subjects, or even the subjects of other nations, to whom she sold the privilege; all further advancement was deemed unnecessary, and therefore checked, lest they might cease to want those articles mostly of the first necessity which the crown was desirous of supplying. Agriculture in some districts was permitted to grow to a certain extent, manufactures were every where forbidden, commerce was placed under too many restrictions ever to come to any thing. This is the reason why countries which have been settled so many hundred years are still so thinly populated. Some conjecture may be formed of the state in which South America might have been at this moment, from the progress we have made since our shackles were thrown off. Horses, cattle, and sheep, in South America, have increased without number, because the Spanish government could not forbid them to increase, while the human race has scarcely made any perceptible progress. But small portions of the Spanish colonies, have been cursed, or blessed, just as the reader may choose to consider it, with mines; the inhabitants in gene-

ral gain their living by the cultivation of the soil and the preparation of articles of commerce; they are cultivators and shepherds. To countries on which nature has showered her choicest gifts, it is not surprising that thousands of European Spaniards should be enticed, and it is natural to suppose that population without some check would rapidly increase. Spain would easily discover that it was unnecessary to hold out encouragement to emigration; she could therefore without fear of crippling the colonies, impose such burthens as would at the same time retard their progress, and procure a present profit. These burthens were of course to be increased with the growth of the colonies. Possibly this might have been practised with a foresight of the future strength of the colonies and the fear of their revolt, but most probably it proceeded from the insatiate avarice which instigated her to squeeze from the colony the utmost they were capable of affording. Jealousy, which has generally been regarded as the characteristic of the Spaniard, may have had some share in imposing the restrictions and establishing the seclusion from the rest of the world, which has converted the country of the Spanish colonist into a prison, guarded with as much vigilance as the seraglio of an eastern despot; but again, selfish capidity is the ruling passion; foreigners have been excluded from intercourse with the colonies, for the same reason, that every species of industry and enterprise in their part was forbidden, wherever there existed a chance on the part of the crown to sell a privilege, or to turn pedlar itself and supply the subject at the most extortionate prices. We shall be asked of what use would colonies be without these advantages? I ask in turn what men, possessed of sufficient strength, would submit to be colonists on such terms? It is not surprising that the British colonies, so much later in their establishment, and in a soil and climate so inferior, should have so far outstripped those of Spain.

The British colonies were established under more happy auspices. The spirit of liberty has been fostered by several important occurrences. The human mind had been unchained by the reformation, and the frequent resistance to the exertion of absolute power in the sovereign, had produced such an acknowledgement of many of the essential rights of man, in such a permanent form, as to be easily appealed to. Numerous safeguards of liberty were established. The colonists carried with them the seeds of liberty which they transplanted in a more congenial soil, where they could grow up without being overshadowed by kings and nobles. The colonists were the freest of the free. The habit of reducing rights to a permanent and tangible record, gave rise to the various charters under which the different colonies

were established. They were permitted to overcome the first difficulties inseparable from their situation with little or no assistance; the Indian nations who opposed their settlements, were subdued; the lands were cultivated and cities began to rise on the shores of the Atlantic. The colonial trade in a short time, gave employment to thousands of Englishmen, and a valuable market was soon opened for British manufactures. Here, with little or no expense to England, a vast treasure of wealth was displayed to her enterprise and industry. The colonies increased rapidly in consequence of their partaking of the freedom which was in some measure peculiar to Great Britain; it was not long however, before these advantages on the part of Britain were abused; the colonists were disgusted with the disposition manifested by her, to consult only her own momentary interests, and they were continually insulted by the insolence of the court favorites sent over to enrich themselves at their expense; this, in countries where there were no distinction of ranks in society, where the pretensions of birth were but little known; where there was no gentry entitled by hereditary right to admiration and worship. They constituted the proper elements of republicanism. Fortunately for the colonies, Great Britain had delayed the exercise of arbitrary power until they had begun to feel their strength. Two millions of freemen after a long and arduous struggle against one of the most powerful states of the old world, was at last acknowledged an independent nation. Our population, our wealth, our strength, has increased with a rapidity unexampled. We have become ten times more valuable even to that nation which endeavored to chain us down, in spite of all the arts which her folly has practised to excite our enmity; *to the whole world we are becoming each day more useful and even necessary.*

If our independence was an event of such magnitude, so universally interesting, how important must the independence of the whole continent, the whole of the new world appear. In us the birth of a nation was hailed, by the rest of mankind, with enthusiastic joy, we are now about to behold *the birth of empires.* Eighteen millions of souls are now struggling to be free; forming no compact and continued settlement, but separated first into four or five vast compartments, and then again thinly distributed over large districts not able to act conjointly, yet all concurring, in their efforts to shake off the European yoke.—We behold the inhabitants of regions which for centuries have furnished the wealth to stimulate the industry not only of Europe and America, but even of Asia, about to take their mighty destinies into their own hands; about to give a full development to their resources, to establish govern-

ments, and most probably on the best and wisest models, to form a chain of confederacies, united by a thousand communities, not of family, but of wise and useful intercourse; in fine, to prepare the way for the most splendid revolution, that has ever been witnessed on the earth. Mighty must be that revolution which will be effected by nearly half the habitable world, when suffered without restraint to unfold its resources and augment its population. Nations are no more formed for solitary existence than men; it is the continued intercourse, and commerce with different nations which civilizes mankind, and opens fields of enterprise and industry. What nation is there that could be blotted out from the map without injury to all that would remain? The intercourse gave bread to thousands, nay gave life to thousands who would never have been called into existence. How interesting then to all nations, the birth of the American empire, whose commerce will soon add incalculably to the fund upon which the industry of the world may draw! A scene more magnificent never "burst on the eye of philosophy." It is proved to all, that under the government of Spain, these events can never take place; at the same time that she has been an incubus on South America, she has become decrepid and worthless; with one of the finest countries of Europe, if deprived of the colonies, and compelled merely to use the advantages in her future intercourse with them that Great Britain has with the United States, she may be regenerated and become more wealthy and respectable than she would be with all the gold and silver of America, bestowed upon her idleness and sloth. The discovery of America has already produced wonderful effects, but when we compare these effects with what must ultimately take place, they sink to nothing. No one can contemplate the future state of America without having his mind filled with the most magnificent ideas, and the most sublime anticipations. The dawn of that glory which the discovery of America will shed upon the world, is but just beginning to appear. Hitherto it has been a discovery locked up.

AMERICANUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

There is no situation in domestic life of more importance than that of husband and father. The mother, it is true, has a thousand little cares of the tenderest nature, productive of the most exquisite pleasure, or the keenest anguish; but it is to the father that all look for protection and support. If he be a man of strict integrity and exemplary morals, requiring from those about him the same strict attention to order and decorum that he himself observes, all the concerns of his family move on in harmonious concert; every one plays

ed with himself and condition, delights to afford pleasure and satisfaction to all around him, because the head that directs has guarded every avenue against the admission of irregularities into his household, or introduction of persons whose opinions would demoralize, or habits tend to corrupt.

The situation of pastor in the church, has been justly esteemed as one of great importance. He is an ecclesiastical father, whose duties towards his flock are not unlike those of a father towards his children. He holds a kind of medial station between political and domestic life, and is bound, as far as practicable, to correct whatever irregular or vicious habits he may discover among his parishioners, and set them an example worthy of imitation, by being circumspect in all his words and actions, and instructing them in the purest principles of morality and religion. He should at all times observe a suavity of manners towards them, which seldom fails to conciliate esteem, and at all times avoid a pedantic habit of communication on the one hand and a bigoted sanctity on the other, as both have a tendency to defeat the objects they are intended to promote.

There is no situation so truly important, and which requires so much rigid integrity, discretion, prudence, and firmness as that of filling an high and important station in the government of a nation. One thus situated at the head of a government, whose office all are bound to respect, requires a mind strong, clear, and comprehensive; embracing at once a knowledge of the wants and dependencies of his countrymen, and whatever would contribute to their welfare and happiness, as also to the glory of the nation over whose destinies he is called to preside. Many are the important duties also which those holding the next stations are called upon to execute, particularly in a government constituted like ours; duties which require strength of intellect, liberality of sentiment, and a firmness of moral and political principles, which nothing should swerve from encouraging and rewarding real and intrinsic merit. To an honest mind the best perquisites of office are the advantages it offords of doing good. The power intrusted to an individual having control over any one department of government, relating either to its foreign concerns or domestic economy, is so extensive, involving so many responsibilities, that it becomes him to select, with care, those whose services he may have occasion for, in administering its numerous and intricate duties.—The incumbent of such an office has many opportunities for the display of benevolence; a benevolence which bestows on merit its just rewards, though clad in indigence. With an officer of such philanthropic and magnanimous feelings, poverty will be no objection, when he discovers in a man

those great and leading qualifications, capability and an integrity which no allurements can swerve from the path of duty. He will take men into his confidence whose moral principles place them above the temptation of committing an act injurious to the department over which he presides—men, whose modesty and politeness will secure respect to themselves by a strict observance of it towards others. A man subject to aberrations in his habits; of a sour untractable nature; of a haughty austere temper, and an unaccommodating disposition, calls upon himself and the office, the functions of which he is called to discharge, the imprecations of the bold and forward and deters the more modest and timid from approaching to seek their rights. But above all, men habituated to inebriation should be studiously avoided; they are a disgrace to the office they occupy, and to the nation; they are dangerous companions; bad citizens, and worse officers. Let every officer of government, having it in his power to confer places of honor or profit on his fellow-citizens, have a strict regard to the moral reputation of the applicant, and discharge those addicted to irregularities of this nature, and they would do more towards the encouragement of virtue, qualification, and talent, than the mere abstract precepts of thousands, and would essentially promote the public weal.

Let an individual, dilatory in his habits of transacting business, be introduced into an office, and he will be found totally unfit to perform its duties. He may daily commit unintentional cruelties by withholding from the widow and orphan their just dues, and what may be necessary to their comfort, and compel those who have accounts to settle to incur expenses more than enough to counterbalance the claims they may have on government. He who thus defers what ought to be done is guilty of injustice as long as he neglects it. If an officer were to compare the loss and inconveniences he often brings upon others, by such a dilatory course of proceeding, with the advantages resulting to himself from delay, he would seldom be guilty of a fault so frequently attended with serious, if not ruinous consequences to those who wait his movements.

But it is a prominent feature of little minds to endeavor to render themselves important by being troublesome. But to conclude—there is no one so improper to be employed in office as he who is capable of corruption; and such an one is he who will engage in speculations, the prosperity of which depends in any measure upon the lax exercise of the office he fills. It is well known that many situations in office under our government afford facilities to speculations which the rest of the community do not possess; and if

this be not indulged in, how is it we see men in a few years start into affluence upon a salary barely sufficient for the support of their families?

AN INQUIRER.

FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

The royal Spaniards in South America, soldiers who fought with Wellington, and drove Bonaparte from the Peninsula, are not easily beaten.—Though the patriots seem to fight with the fury of lions, with all the blandishments of liberty and independence to enliven their enthusiasm—it would be hard to tell on whose side the scale of success appears most to preponderate. Occasionally we learn that the patriots have obtained a most decisive and glorious victory over their oppressors—then follow in rapid succession accounts of disasters equally destructive to their hopes.—The accounts are so various, and the channels through which they reach us often so doubtful, that it is difficult to form any thing like a correct idea of the situation of the two contending parties. Tranquillity seems to reign at Buenos Ayres, which is the only place of which the patriots appear to hold quiet possession, although their valor has enabled them recently to make several conquests of no little importance in other parts—with liberty as their rallying word, and independence their object, they cannot fail ultimately to succeed, if any thing like unanimity and subordination can be introduced among them. Could they force their way with the same success as attended the marches of Cortes and Pizarro, in subjecting this extensive country to the dominion of Spain, we should soon have it in our power to hail their emancipation from the thralldom of a bigotted sovereign, and receive them into the bosom of our affections as a sister republic. But they have not the same description of force to contend with—they have enemies whose skill in military affairs, and whose valor are equal, if not superior, to their own—which renders the contest apparently so uncertain; and which creates so many doubts in this country respecting their ultimate success. Bred up under the terrors of the inquisition, an engine well calculated to promote the objects of the ungrateful and bigotted Ferdinand, the people of these rich and fertile provinces of Spanish America, are generally so ignorant that they have no knowledge of liberty or its numerous blessings; and so timid that they dare not raise a hand in defence of their rights. By the introduction of people among them who value not the threats of the supreme pontiff, and with whom his edicts have no greater weight than those of any other individual not clothed with political authority, they will soon discard their superstitious veneration for their oppressors, and assume the character that the

Great Arbiter of all events designed that human nature should be clothed in. Though scattered and dispersed over an immense extent of country, where mountains and rivers present obstacles attended with no little difficulty to surmount; if they would rally round a common standard, as the heroes of our revolution did, to achieve their independence, they might defy all the instruments of torture the imagination of Ferdinand could suggest; and all the force that Spain could assemble to oppose them. We are compelled to acknowledge, however, that our fears are occasionally alarmed for their situation. In fact there are too many grounds for the belief that they are incapable of self government; having no Washingtons among them; composed of almost every variety of nation and complexion, grossly ignorant from necessity, and superstitious from habit, we are apprehensive they would meet with difficulties in establishing a form of government which would compensate them for all the troubles of a revolution. As long as there is a possibility that our apprehensions on this subject may be groundless we shall continue to rejoice at the valorous achievements of the patriots, and every advantage they may obtain over their enemies, in their march towards freedom.

T.

TO THE EDITORS.

*Red River Indian Agency,
Natchitoches, Aug. 27, 1817.*

GENTLEMEN—Herewith I enclose you copies of intercepted despatches, which were delivered to one of our traders by some Commanche Indians, who state, that they killed the bearers of them between St. Antonio de Baxhar and Labahie.

These despatches give an account, in detail, of the unfortunate fate of the gallant col. Perry and maj. Gordon, (late a lieutenant in the U. States rifle corps) and forty-two Americans, at the Cowpens, in the vicinity of Labahie. Also, a detail of the operations of the royalists, under the command of gen. Aredondo, and the patriots commanded by gen. Mina, at and in the vicinity of Soto la Marina. Notwithstanding the patriots have sustained a great loss in the fall of the fort at Soto la Marina, (which contained all their war munitions) and notwithstanding the royalists claim a great victory over Mina, he (Mina) is pursuing the object of his campaign, whilst the enemy is sending back for reinforcements; and has already penetrated as far as Esperitu Santo, and in a few days more will effect a junction with gen. Victorio. This opinion is very much strengthened by the fact of his being already in a thick settled country of friends to the republican cause. The publication of the document which relates to the fall of colonel Peri and his detachment will inform their relations and friends of their fate, and at the same time it may afford them some consolation to know, they died in the cause of freedom.

I have the honor to be,

Respectfully, your obdt serv't.

JOHN JAMISON, Ind. Agent.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1.

Don Antonio Maria Martinis, lieut. col. of the royal army, decorated with the cross of the North of Germany, civil military governor of the province of Texas, New Philippines, &c.

I certify, that Don Francisco de la Haz, lieutenant of the first veteran company of Labahie cavalry, having marched from this capital on an expedition, by my orders, I directed him to Labahie on the 16th June inst. in order to pursue with a detachment of one hundred men, on the road of the interior of this province, a party of forty-four factious Americans, commanded by col. Perry, who had disembarked on these coasts with hostile intentions, under the command of the traitor Mina; which officer complying, with the greatest exactness, with the instructions I had given him, overtook and attacked them at the dawn of the 19th inst. at a place called the Two Cowpens, and completely routed them, taking fourteen prisoners, of whom twelve were dangerously wounded, and leaving twenty-six dead upon the field of battle, and among them the above named col. Perry and maj. Gordon. In this action lieut. de la Haz was severely wounded, having displayed not only the greatest valor, but superior military knowledge; and that he may make it appear on all suitable occasions, and obtain the reward of his services, I give these presents, which I have signed at Baxar, this 25th of June, 1817.

ANTONIO MARTINES.

Journal of operations of the army of gen. Aredondo against the fort at Soto la Marina, and its surrender.

Monterrey, June 19.—By letters from the army of the 8th inst. at Patoalto, seven leagues from La Marina, it is ascertained, that they were marching with several hundred excellent infantry, and twelve pieces of artillery, and upwards of a thousand cavalry, to attack the rebels who were there; that the same number of infantry and four hundred cavalry, under the command of col. Arminan, were to have beaten, before that time, the rebel Mina, for that officer had just given official information that he was in pursuit of this wretch, and very near having already passed the mouth of the Bay, in the direction of Guastecas; but that at all events his design was to pursue him at all hazards, and we shall soon be informed of the result of this expedition. That the main body, under the command of general Aredondo, would accomplish this expedition, by destroying those who remained at Soto la Marina, with father Mier and commandant Sarda Auditor Infante and secretary Varose.—These wretches have burned the towns on their passage from San Jose, have ravaged the whole of La Marina. Shutting themselves up in a fort where they have cannon of a large calibre, bombs, grenades, arms and ammunition of all kinds, they, within a few days, despatched a party of fifty or sixty men by the coast of the Refugio as it is said with a view to bring on Gutierrez, (gen. Bernardo,) whom they expect to seduce and alarm the people of the country; and another of equal numbers, by Bererando and Freses, to chastise Paredex; and Don Felipe de la Garga and Don Luciano Garcia are in pursuit of them with one hundred and twenty men each. The frigate Sabine, with the Bellona and Proserpine, returned a second time to the bar of Soto la Marina; as the commandant of the former has officially made known, and it is ascertained he burnt one of their

vessels, and took a brig: by this means no ship will dare to enter, and their retreat is cut off.—The Vice Roy has given repeated orders to pardon none—to put all to the sword, since they continue in their obstinacy. The nearer we approach them, the less information have we of their situation: but we are every day insulted with printed proclamations, which they promulgate whenever they can catch our people. It will not be long before capt. Villaveron, with an hundred men of Sierragorda, and also a regiment of more than a thousand men, will effect their union with the army; this will completely undeceive our secret enemies.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon, (10th June) the army of Aredondo arrived at San Jose, two leagues distant from Soto la Marina, and to-morrow (11th) will commence its operations, by placing itself within cannon shot.

20th June.—By letters from the army of 13th inst. at a distance of three quarters of a league above Soto la Marina, it is said as follows, viz.—On the 10th, at 2 o'clock in the morning, we came in sight of the fort of that town, and in three quarters of an hour the enemy opened their fire upon us, and although our vanguard advanced within 300 paces, and they fired canister, no injury was done the whole day. On the 11th we erected a battery of four pieces, from four to eight pounders, which opened on them very early in the morning; they continued to fire grenades without any particular accuracy.

This day arrived in camp our captain and lieutenants, prisoners to Don Felipe de la Garces, and captain Castro who routed a party of forty of the enemy, killing a captain and several Americans, and bringing in various prisoners with others taken in the vicinity of the fort, have already thirty, with the rogues of the country, who have been imprisoned. On the 12th the captain commandant of artillery and another of fusileers presented themselves for pardon.

A pretty constant fire has been kept up on our part and they have answered it. To day (13th) the enemy's fire has been very remiss, and now at 10 o'clock at night, they have fired two cannon shot, for they might have perceived that we are erecting a battery within musket shot, to open upon them to-morrow; to force this fort to surrender, which contains the greatest villains of the party of Mina. An immense quantity of horned cattle, horses and mules, has been taken from them, which they fed under the fort, by lieut. colonels Sarda and Garza and captain Elguiesabal Daicos and many other officers who even quarrelled among themselves, which should go out against the enemy.

June 25th at 10 o'clock.—By dispatches from the general, dated 16th instant, in his head quarters at Soto la Marina, it appears that he entered the fort which the rebels had erected, and which was surrendered by them the remaining prisoners at discretion, together with the disenchanted bishop, *Father Mier*, that he found in the fort a great quantity of arms, ammunition and clothing, of which an inventory was to be made.

June 24th.—By express from San Luis Potosi we are officially informed, that the col. of the regt. Estramadura Arminan overtook Mina in the field of San Jose, near the Hazienda of Peotillas, not far from Malaguala, and although the latter drew up in order, and was determined to the combatting—after a battle of three hours and a half he was

completely routed, and if the cavalry of Rio Vendas had not fallen into disorder, and flying back, broke the infantry, they would probably have exterminated the rabble, which the troops of Scerragorda Talaneigo and New Biscay were still pursuing; from which it is believed that Mina is going to unite with the rebels of Bario Lagas, who are under the discretion of the Curate Torres and Morino.

Further account of the capture of the republican fort at Soto la Marina, and the battle between Arminan and Mina.

After three or four days cannonading on both sides, and the consumption on our part of an immense quantity of ammunition, so that we had but five or six rounds left, and that for this reason we were resolved to assault the fort, the besieged demanded a parley, and surrendered in number about two hundred, and among them Piere, (said to be late a major in the 44th United States infantry,) and Father Mier, on condition that their lives should be spared, and in other respects at the discretion of the vice roy, to whom the principal prisoners have been sent, by the way of Atammina, escorted by captain Don Felix Cevallos. They had about ten or twelve killed, besides the wounded. The commandant of artillery, another captain and a sabatier, contributed very much to the reduction of the place; having already joined our side, they manœuvred in it with skill, and effected what they had promised. These officers joined us in the following manner; lieutenant colonel Don Phillip de la Garga took a captain prisoner; as he was about to be executed, he entreated the general to permit him to write to the two above named—that if they did not come over, he would submit to be shot; but that if they came he should be pardoned, and it was done.

The plunder is very great; twelve pieces of artillery, two mortars, more than two hundred barrels of powder, more than two thousand stand of arms, pistols, swords, so that they declare that a thousand mules would not be sufficient to transport them. But Mina had already separated from them, and fled; but the regiment of Estramadura overtook him, as you will see by the annexed report of its colonel Arminan. It appears to have been the same day, about eleven.

I do not know if there is any thing new this afternoon. I had forgotten to mention the result of the action on the part of our army. It is said there were killed two of the regulars, two of the corps of Ferdinand the 7th, one of the cavalry and upward of sixty wounded, and among them five officers to wit: Lieutenant colonels Blonia and Don Phillip De la Garga, by a grape in the face, and lieutenant colonel Maneno with a ball; also Madera shot through badly, and Don Manuel Bargas, the youngest son of lady Mayora, slightly on the ear; yet something more is presumed, and the wounded are dying off.—Nothing is said of the army; when it will retire, nor whether. It is now six in the evening. UGARTE.

Official report of Arminan, Colonel of the regiment of Estramadura.

After having marched very nearly thirteen leagues, I overtook the perverse Mina, who received me with his columns formed. I instantly attacked him, but found myself engaged with a division of the enemy who came determined to die

slaughtering. I ordered the cavalry of Reoverde, of six hundred horses, to advance; but that corps fell back upon the infantry in the utmost disorder, and completely breaking their lines, and flying, notwithstanding the greatest efforts of the chiefs and officers to restrain them. Notwithstanding all that, I routed them completely, after an action of three hours and a half. Soon after came up the provincial infantry of Ceiragonda and Talansingo, to complete their route, and pursue the wretches, who have taken the road to Venado. The little cavalry of these last corps is entirely on foot, and this deprives me of the opportunity to exterminate the enemy. I hope to deserve from your excellency a fresh supply of two hundred horses, in order, with this reinforcement, to finish with this rabble.

Camp of San Jose, June 16th, 1817.

BENETO ARMINAN.

Address to Don Manuel Maria de Torres.

From Catonce they say as follows, to wit:—

We are surrounded with disquiet, Arminan having overtaken the rebel Mina, at Peotelas, and gave him battle; but at the first fire his cavalry broke and gave way, and he remained with three hundred men of the regiment of Estramadura, so that the two armies closed with each other, and about two hundred and upwards fell on each side. We are assured that Arminan is in pursuit of him with the forces he had behind; but it is said that Mina has passed Hedionda, as far as Espiter Santo.

From the Natchez Intelligencer.

Extract of a letter from doctor John Sibley to doctor John H. Robinson, of this city, dated Natchitoches, August 27.

"Since my last, the Spanish intercepted dispatches, taken by some Hieten Indians, who killed the two Spaniards bearing them, between St. Antonio and Labahie, have been more fully examined. They make it certain, that Perry and his party were attacked near the two Cow Pens in the vicinity of Labahie, on the morning of the 19th of June, by more than two hundred Spaniards, and the result was that after a desperate fight, twenty-six of Perry's party were killed, and fourteen made prisoners, twelve of them being severely wounded; and that Perry and Gordon were among the killed. No other names were mentioned, except that the Spanish commanding officer was severely wounded. It appears from a paragraph in a letter, that Perry was detached to escort general Bernardo Gutierrez, whose presence in St. Andero and St. Louis de Potosi was greatly desired. Arredondo, after a siege of six or seven days, took by capitulation the little fort of Soto la Marina, in which was major Pierre, of New Orleans, and the patriot bishop Mier, who were with the other principal officers sent towards Mexico. they state that in the fort were two hundred men, mostly inhabitants, who had joined Mina, and that Mina was overtaken thirteen leagues distant, by an army of three thousand royalists; six hundred of whom were cavalry. Mina's force were from eight hundred to a thousand. He received them with great gallantry. The royal cavalry charged upon his infantry, who stood firm and threw the cavalry into disorder, who fell back upon their own infantry, and confused the whole. The cavalry could not be rallied again. Mina profited by their situation, and by their own account destroyed two hundred of them. They retreated, and Mina pursued his

route, towards Green Lake, where some patriots are strongly fortified, under the command of an ex-priest. Arredondo was unable to pursue him.

"Mr. Davenport received a letter from captain Galvan, written in Attakapas, stating that he had received information from Mexico contradicting the accounts brought to New Orleans by colonel Bean, and at the close of his letter says; "I have this moment received accounts by a person in four days from Galvestown, stating that general Mina had been very successful; and beaten Arredondo in two important battles, and that he was about setting off for New Orleans to attempt again what he had been just ready to execute, when colonel Bean arrived, and brought the discouraging news from the vicinity of Mexico, which since appears not to have been true." The new establishment above Grand Eura, called Fort Selden, is abandoned, it proved uncommonly sickly. Out of one hundred and five who were there in June last, ninety of them were sick, while those at Fort Claiborne were healthy.

"All the troops in this quarter are at this place, consisting of Powk's Riddle's and Beard's companies, commanded by colonel Trimble; who is now gone with judge Johnson, on a forty days tour into the woods, after a new stock of health; they passed the Caddo nation ten days ago, all well and mending. Our troops are abundant, Natchitoches improving, and the country in the vicinity settling: Between the Rio Honda and the Sabine, where, when you knew it, few people lived, now contains about two hundred families, and about four hundred families are settled on Red River, between the Conchetto and the Caddo country, and Pecan Point, including the Mount Prairie and the Prairie Ohan settlements; the waters of which drain into Washita. It is probable they will double in the course of one year. This new settlement will be of more benefit to this place than all the Spanish trade would. There are a number of people, mostly Americans, living at Nacogdoches, and are purchasing up Spanish land claims under the belief that the boundaries of the United States will soon extend beyond that place. Galvestown continues the rendezvous. Matagorda was found not to answer; there are about two hundred prize negroes there for sale. Several persons in this state are speculating in them. They will be watched, and the negroes seized as soon as they are brought in. Twenty or thirty of them have been seized in Opelousas."

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

Upon the arrival of the president of the United States at Csmnonburgh, Sept. 5, he was welcomed in terms of warm congratulations by the citizens of that place, who, uniting with the faculty of Jefferson college, presented to him, through the president of that institution, the following

ADDRESS.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,—The faculty of Jefferson college together with the citizens of this borough, rejoice in the opportunity of presenting their respectful salutations to the chief magistrate of the nation. We, with our fellow citizens in other sections of the union, view your tour through the different states as a favorable indication of your devoted attachment to the real interests of the people over whom

you preside. Under your auspices we anticipate the rising splendor of our literary institutions and of all those establishments which contribute to the independence, wealth and general prosperity of our country.

We therefore hail you, sir, upon your arrival at the original seat of literature in the west, with sentiments of the greatest cordiality and respect. This was the consecrated spot which first gave birth to science in this western region. This institution, as a college, was founded in honor of your illustrious predecessor, Mr. Jefferson, in 1802, and has since been the principal nursery of literature in the western country.

Besides the common elementary course of literature, it has been the constant aim in this institution to inspire the minds of youth with those principles of piety and virtue, with those ennobling sentiments and that sincere love of truth and duty which are the greatest ornaments of human character, and which are best calculated to form the man and the citizen.

It has been the object of this seminary, according to the most enlightened views of human nature and the interests of society that we could obtain, to preserve in close alliance the interests of religion and learning, of piety and virtue, as essential to the energy and effect of our political institutions and as greatly subservient to public order, harmony and liberty. We have ever viewed sound morality and intelligence as the great supports of free government, and the principal guarantee of our rights and privileges, both civil and religious.

In this representation of our views of the general object of public education, and the influence of sound morality and science in supporting our republican institutions, we are persuaded, sir, they accord with your own sentiments, and refer to objects which you judge worthy of high consideration.

We present to your view, sir, that portion of the youth of our country, which now attend this institution; and we are happy that we can bear testimony of their regard to the interesting objects of literary pursuit, and to those attainments on which their future usefulness depends. We indeed exhibit an emblem of the simplicity of republican manners, which to a man of your discernment and intelligence cannot operate as a disparagement, provided we endeavor to cherish those generous affections and aim at those solid acquirements, which shall bind us to our country and render us instrumental in promoting its interest and strengthening and protecting its precious institutions.

Permit us with our fellow citizens to congratulate you sir, upon the auspicious circumstances which attend the commencement of your administration—circumstances which cannot fail to unite you and the people together, and impress the public mind with the belief of your devoted attachment in the best interests of our common country. Accept our earnest wishes and prayers for its prosperous course and happy issue; and indulge us with expressing the desire that when you are engaged in the appropriate functions of your high station, you may enjoy the favor and blessing of heaven, and that it may be our privilege by fidelity, and perseverance in our respective spheres, under the smiles of the same beneficent Providence, to co-operate in the work of patri-

otism by diffusing the light of knowledge and the saving influence of religion and morals.

CRAIG RITCHIE,
WM. M'MILLAN,
WM. GIBSON,
SAMUEL MILLER,
JAMES P. MILLER,

Cannonsburg, Sept. 5th, 1817.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

To this the President replied, in substance, and as nearly as can be remembered, in language, as follows:

I thank you, sir, and this committee, for the respect and friendship with which I have been received on my arrival here. It is with sincere gratification that I receive your address. Be assured, sir, that I am deeply affected with it.

When I first meditated this tour, which was some time before I left the seat of government, I thought it would be practicable, and it was my desire, to perform it nearly in the character of a private citizen. But finding my fellow-citizens wished otherwise, and every where met me with expressions of respect and attachment, I yielded to their wishes, and have met them with the same feelings. In these expressions of public regard, which my humble services could not inspire, I see the fixed attachment of the people to the principles of our free government.

I am happy in meeting with this faculty and these young men.—The views of the nature and object of public education contained in your address, agree with my own. During my tour through an extensive continent, I have met with many similar institutions, all entertaining nearly the same sentiments respecting the instruction of youth. And, I ask you sir, in what more noble principles could they be instructed, than those of virtue and our holy religion? These are the most solid basis on which our free government can rest, and that they should be instilled into the rising youth of our country, to whom its destinies are soon to be consigned, is of high importance.—The aged pass away in rapid succession and give place to the younger—Those who are now the hope of their country, will soon become its pride. Educated in these principles, we can with confidence repose our free government and the interests of our beloved country in their care, assured that they will preserve, protect, and cherish them, and will fill the place of those who have gone before them, with equal honor and advantage. I was led into this subject, on which I have dwelt, because it is pleasing to me, by the observations contained in your address.

With respect to the objects of my tour you do me justice. You all know how necessary it is that a person in my station should be acquainted with the circumstances and situation of the country over which he presides. To acquire this knowledge, I have visited our marine coasts and inland frontiers, parts most exposed to invasion. Having accomplished the objects of my tour to the full extent I at first contemplated, to me, sir, it is peculiarly gratifying, now on my return to the seat of government, to be hailed with the sentiments of approbation contained in your address.

To me it is a source of high satisfaction, that in all the places which I have visited in this tour, I have found the people so generally united, and so strongly attached to the principles of our excellent constitution. In the union of the people our government is sufficiently strong, and on this

union I confidently rely. Our government has proved its strength. We have terminated, with honor, a war carried on against a powerful nation, and that nation peculiarly favored by fortunate circumstances. Our army gained glory; our navy acquired equal renown; and all classes of citizens, as opportunity offered, and where the pressure was greatest, acquitted themselves with honor.

This nation is now respectable for numbers, and more respectable as an enlightened people. That its future happiness and glory may answer to its present prosperity, is my sincere desire.

Be assured, sir, that I shall always take a deep interest in the prosperity of this institution. It is known at a distance among scientific men. You have chosen for it a name not unknown abroad to science, and which to me is peculiarly interesting. I avail myself of this opportunity of bearing my testimony to the talents, learning, and great public services of that venerable statesman and philosopher whose name you have prefixed to your institution.

Accept, gentlemen, my grateful acknowledgments for the kindness with which I have been received, and my sincere wishes for your individual happiness and prosperity.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

Hagerstown, September 16th.—Suitable arrangements having been made to receive him by a committee appointed for that purpose—the following address, on behalf of the citizens, was delivered by Colonel Otho Williams:

TO JAMES MONROE,

President of the United States.

The citizens of Hagerstown by their committee appointed for that purpose, beg leave to welcome you to this place and to offer you their cordial and respectful salutations. They sincerely unite with their countrymen in the expressions of esteem and confidence to which your character and exalted station entitle you. The visit with which you are pleased to honor them, is highly gratifying, and they are happy that the tour of your excellency, undertaken for the promotion of objects of great national importance, affords them an opportunity of bidding their chief magistrate a cordial welcome.

Whilst the arduous journey you have encountered affords to many of your fellow-citizens the opportunity of seeing you, they rejoice at the same time in the belief that the information, relative to the great and various interests of the United States, which you have derived from actual observation, will facilitate your arrangements for their future defence and security.

They unite their best wishes for your health and happiness, and pray that the blessings of Heaven may attend you through life, and that you may have the pleasure of seeing our beloved country prosperous and happy under your auspices, and that the course and close of your administration may entitle you to the gratitude and affection of the people of the United States, and the respect of posterity.

OTHO H. WILLIAMS,
THOMAS B. HALL,
UPTON LAWRENCE,
DAVID SCHNEBLY,
GEORGE C. SMOOT,
JACOB SCHNEBLY,
ADAM OTT,

Committee.

To this address the president made an affectionate and appropriate extemporaneous reply.

Frederick-Town, September, 17.

PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL.

The president of the United States arrived in town last evening, and departed early this morning for Washington City.

The corporation delivered the following address:

To his excellency James Monroe, President of the United States.

The mayor, aldermen, and common council of Frederick, just apprised of your arrival among them, hasten to offer you their warmest congratulations, on your safe return thus far from a tour, performed from the highly laudable and patriotic motive of promoting your country's weal. They are also particularly gratified, that you have favored them with a visit, as flattering as it was unexpected; and beg leave to offer you their best wishes for your private happiness, and prosperous discharge of your official duties. They will also be pleased with an increased gratification, if your arrangements will permit you to dine with them, and the citizens of Frederick, to-morrow, at three o'clock.

LAWRENCE BRENGLE, mayor.

To which the president made an appropriate verbal reply. He observed that he had undertaken the tour for the purpose of informing himself as to the actual state of fortifications, &c. that he was now on his return from accomplishing that object. Public business demanding his immediate attention at Washington, he was under the necessity of declining the polite invitation of the citizens of Frederick-town to a public dinner, however much his private feelings might urge him to the acceptance of that mark of respect. He felt gratified that his tour had been attributed to the proper motive, the disposition to promote the prosperity of his country.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

DENMARK.

Danish Navy.—By a gentleman recently from Copenhagen we learn, that the following is all the Danish navy consists of with the exception of some light vessels in the West Indies, and a few gun vessels:

Phoenix,	64 guns
Princess Charlotte,	64
A new 74 ready to launch,	74
3 new frigates of	36 each
3 brigs of	14 to 18 each
One 74 and one 64, whose keels had just been laid.	

It was evident to our informant that the government were making very considerable efforts to re-establish their naval armament upon the footing that it was before it fell into the hands of their friends the British. The 74's are building upon a new construction, being almost pink stern so that they can fight their quarter guns at an angle of 30 degrees with their keel. [Balt. Pat.]

ENGLAND.

Mr. Ogilvie.—London, August 6.—Mr. Ogilvie concluded his series of orations at the Freemason's Tavern on Saturday evening. The room was crowded and the applause animated. The subject was *oratory*; and, in expatiating on its powers and the causes of its decline in modern times, the lecturer displayed great enthusiasm for his art with an impressive energy of manner, and considerable ingenuity of illustration. The

subjects of the former lectures were gaming, duelling, &c. against which Mr. O. was loud in his invectives. Perhaps an ingenious defence of these vices might be more popular and fashionable. Mr. Ogilvie, is, we understand—the son of Mr. Ogilvie the amiable Scottish poet—and has delivered his course of moral declamations with great success on the other side of the Atlantic.

Pedestrianism backward.—On Thursday afternoon, at five o'clock, Darby Stevens started on wormwood scrubs (on the same ground that Eaton walked,) to perform 500 miles in twenty days, backwards.—Stevens, who has been for some time in training in the vicinity of Bow, is a stout young man, 25 years of age, and about five feet five inches in height. He performed two miles and three quarters in the first hour, and was then travelling on in the presence of a large crowd of spectators. The wager is for 50*l*. and bets are ten to one against his accomplishing it.

SPAIN.

Madrid, July 20.—"It is determined here to inflict capital punishment on all who were, however remotely, implicated in the affair of general Laey, but with this cruel refinement of discrimination—some are to be shot to death in a military way—others are to be strangled (*garrots*)—others are to be hanged on gibbets—and some are to be burnt alive; this is the age of civilization—and among the prisoners too there are many ladies of the first nobility."

SPANISH PROVINCES.

Accounts appeared in some of the papers a short time since of the imprisonment of five American seamen at Vera Cruz, part of the crew of the schooner *Ellen Tooker*. Through the interference of a gentleman to whom they addressed a letter, he obtained an order from the vice roy for their release.

One of the men Mr. T. A. Bergman, who was second mate of the schooner arrived in town yesterday, via New-Orleans. He left the others at Vera Cruz, about forty five days ago, waiting an opportunity to reach the United States. These men, as before stated, were ordered ashore in the *Ellen Tooker's* boat, for the purpose of procuring water, but were upset, and obliged to swim a considerable distance before they reached the beach. They got ashore at a small place called Tualuta, about fifty miles to the northward of Vera Cruz, and were immediately made prisoners by a body of 40 Spanish troops. A few days after they were marched under a strong guard to prison, where they remained five months, suffering many indignities, privations and cruelties.

New-York paper.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Salta.—We learn by a letter published in the Buenos Ayres Gazette in June last, that the royal army had occupied the town of Salta, capital of an important province of that name, and which had for a long time been the seat of war, but that they had been compelled to evacuate it with a heavy loss.

A letter from the governor-general of Salta to general Belgrona, supreme director of state, under date of the 5th May says—"in their retreat the royal army suffered much in killed and wounded, and lost all his horses, mules, and some equipment. Indeed, so deplorable was his situation, that scarcely a single man entered the town of Jujui, mounted, and they had scarcely got possession of the town when they found themselves surround-

ed by the numerous parties, which I had ordered into their rear, as well as those which pursued them from this place. I am ignorant of the precise result of the various actions which have taken place in the pursuit, but I have sufficient evidence to convince me, that during the retreat of the enemy, they had scarcely time to eat or to sleep for a moment. Their present situation is really deplorable. Unable to advance; to subsist where they are, or to retreat."

Distress on the Oronoko.—From the Guiana Chronicle and Demerara Gazette of August 15th, received at the office of the New-York Evening Post, the following account is extracted.

We have received some intelligence respecting the state of affairs on the Oronoko—and we have reason to depend unhesitatingly upon its correctness. The substance of our correspondent's letter, which is dated at Pomeroun on the evening of the 10th inst. is, that more than a hundred Spanish fugitives from Guiana, had arrived there within the three previous days, under circumstances of the most deplorable nature. Deprived of all their property—their families and friends becoming a prey to famine or the sword—with misery in prospective too shocking to contemplate, these wretches resolved to cling to the only remaining hold that appeared likely to prolong their existence, and to throw themselves upon the protection of a people, whose humanity and benevolence were never implored in vain. Among the emigrants arrived at Pomeroun, there are several above 80 years of age—one is 92. The accounts they give of the country are lamentable in the extreme. Distress under its most hideous form reigns absolute.—The flesh of mules, horses, dogs and other animals is thought a luxury, and bears a monstrous price. Augustura not having yet fallen, as was prematurely represented in the American prints, is in a more particular manner subjected to sufferings. It is closely blockaded by fifteen vessels, stationed in a narrow passage a few miles below—supplies are by them entirely cut off from the inhabitants. A sanguinary engagement took place on the 7th of last month, between these vessels and the royalists squadron; each party claims the victory, but as the royalists did not succeed in forcing the passage, the patriots manifestly had the best of the day. No assistance from the king of Spain had, at that time, arrived in the Oronoko.

It will be recollected that Fitzgerald, governor of Augustura, was some months ago accused of treachery, and sent off to Morillo, the governor-general of the province to meet his fate. It would now appear that he has been honorably acquitted of the charge, since he is again at Augustura, acting as before. Ceruti, governor of Fort Guiana, who was lately taken prisoner by the patriots, was shot five days after. The commandant of marines, named Echenique, a man of exemplary character and highly esteemed throughout the country, shared the same fate.

ORONOKO.

Captain Wright of the schooner Antelope arrived at Savannah (Georgia,) informs that the day he left St. Pierre, Martinique, the 13th August, official news arrived of the surrender of Augustura to the Patriots, who were at that time in full possession of the whole of the Oronoko. It was reported, that there were not 100 Royalists in Lagaira, and it is generally believed that general

Bolivar would, ere long have possession of that place as well as Caraccas.

Hamilton, Bermuda, September 4.—A letter just received at this place, from a gentleman of undoubted veracity, dated at Trinidad, the 26th August, states, that the city of Augustura, up the river Oronoko, has lately fallen into the hands of the Republican forces, who now have complete and entire possession of the province of Guiana.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Persian Rye and Wheat.—A new species of grain has been introduced and successfully cultivated in Haverhill, New Hampshire, by Mr. George Woodward, who has now a prospect of a great crop from seventy quarts of seed which he has this season put into the ground. Mr. W. commenced his experiments with three kernels, and raised the last season thirteen bushels and twelve quarts, from eight quarts of seed.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Treaty Commissioners.—The commissioners under the 4th and 5th articles of the treaty of Ghent, to settle questions of boundaries, &c. are now in session in Boston. The hon. John Holmes, of Massachusetts, and Cornelius P. Van Ness, of Vermont, are on the part of the United States; and col. Barclay, and the hon. Ward Chipman, on the part of his Britannic Majesty. James T. Austin, esquire, is agent to the American commissioners.

The compensations of the commissioners, &c. have been variously stated. The commissioners have one thousand pounds sterling (four thousand four hundred and forty-four dollars and forty-four cents) per annum, and the agents three thousand dollars.

Peace Society.—At the late meeting of the Massachusetts Peace Society, of which his honor lieutenant-governor Phillips is president; letters were received and read from the emperor Alexander of Russia, and prince Galitzin in answer to others sent to them; in which they express their most hearty approbation of the objects of the society. At the express request of the prince his name has been enrolled among the members of the society.

Boston, Sept. 25.—The crew of the Independence, captain Pica, a Spanish insurgent cruiser, 20 guns, and 122 men, have risen on the captain, because he refused to capture a Portuguese vessel, and put him on board an English brig bound to Newfoundland. The picaroon had 45,000 dollars on board.

A Good Example.—The black laborers on Central wharf, Boston, have formed themselves into a society for the purpose of creating a fund as a refuge in time of need. Each one contributes six cents per week, and although it appears small it may be of essential service to the necessitous members when the rigor of winter sets in, and they are unable to obtain employment. The same Almighty Being who created them, created us, and we cannot but wish the undertaking success, as the object is a very laudable one. We understand a young gentleman who keeps at one of the stores has undertaken to be their treasurer, and to superintend its financial concerns.

The Salem Gazette states, that there is a beautiful Elephant on board the ship Columbus, at

Calcutta, purchased for Simeon Boyden & Co. of Boston.

CONNECTICUT.

Yale College.—At the commencement at Yale College, New-Haven, 10th Sept. the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on 62 young gentlemen; that of Master of Arts on 23 in course, and on 16 out of course. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on general Joseph Swift, of the engineers, and others. The degree of Doctor of Laws on honorable Jona. Ingersoll, lieutenant governor, and honorable Zephaniah Swift, judge of the supreme court of the state of Connecticut.

Rev. C. A. Goodrich was elected Professor of Rhetoric.

NEW YORK.

Grand Canal.—Contracts have been made, we understand, says the Utica Patriot of the 23d ult. for the construction of the canal as far as Montezuma, and at a rate uniformly lower than the estimate of the commissioners. The difference in the distance already let out, between the estimate and the contracts is about \$500,000.

The contractors are extremely well satisfied with their bargains—so much so that several who first contracted have taken other contracts. In several instances also the first contractors have let out the ground they had taken to others for considerably less than they are to receive of the commissioners.

The work is going on as prosperously as the most sanguine friends of the grand design could possibly desire, nor is there any complaint in this part of the country on account of the canal taxes. The salt tax is very cheerfully paid, and if it were higher probably would not occasion a murmur. The steam boat tax is the only one we believe, that has been complained of, and probably there would not have been any complaint on account of this, if exertions had not been made to render it odious. If it were paid by the proprietors of the boats without enhancing the price to the passengers it would not be regarded as a grievance. If the proprietors cannot or will not pay it, perhaps it may be useful to see if others cannot be found who will be both able and willing. A repeal of certain sections of the extraordinary acts, which now give to the present proprietors, privileges never before granted to any class of citizens, would doubtless cause all clamor on account of this tax immediately to cease. The public have been along time heavily taxed for the benefit of a few, now let those few be lightly taxed for the benefit of the public, if they pay it cheerfully it is well—if not let the legislature take from the odious monopoly they now enjoy to the injury of others as deserving as themselves and to the discouragement of genius, industry, and enterprise.

Cessions of land have been very readily made on almost the whole of the route already contracted for, and in some instances the cessions have been accompanied with the offer of donations in money when requisite. In very few instances have there yet been claims for damages.

Columbia Oyer and Terminer.—The circuit court for Columbia county closed its session at Hudson, on Saturday the 14th inst. Judge Platt presided.

Margaret Houghtaling, alias Peggy Densmore, was brought to trial for the murder of Lewis Spencer, an infant of fifteen months old, by pouring down his throat a quantity of sulphuric acid, or

oil of vitrol. According to the testimony, in the course of the trial, it appears that the murder was committed on the 22d August last, at the house of John M. Crouse, in Kinderhook, where Mrs. Spencer resided. Mrs. S. having occasion to go to one of her neighbors, left the child in the care of the prisoner, who seized the opportunity to administer the acid; the mother, on her return, found the child in all the agonies of dissolution. After a deliberation of twenty minutes, the jury returned a verdict of *guilty*; and the prisoner was sentenced to be *hung* on Friday the 17th day of October next.

It will be recollected that some considerable time since a vessel called the general *Arimendi*, laden principally with dry goods, and sailing under a commission from the Spanish patriot general of that name was brought into the harbor of Annapolis, (Maryland,) by Mr. John Johnson of Baltimore, and that she was seized by the collector of that port, upon a charge of violating the revenue laws of the United States.

Mr. Johnson having left the country with Commodore Taylor in the brig *Patriota*, more than 12 months since perhaps the following account may be deemed of no little interest to his friends and those having a knowledge of that affair.

New-York September, 29.—We learn of captain Selby, in 10 days from Port au Prince, that J. Johnson, of Baltimore, who was some time ago arrested at Aux Cayes, was *honorably acquitted* on the 8th of September, after four months and 8 days detention at Port au Prince. The government not being able to shew cause for arrest, or find any charges against him.

The Sea Monster.—The painting of this wonderful animal, which is now exhibited at Washington Hall, is, in many respects, one of the most interesting displays ever presented to the public. It covers a canvass about 35 feet by 20, representing a beautiful view of a bay opening to the ocean, with boats, vessels, and hills, in the distance, and the serpent stretching his enormous and formidable length across the front. The painting is well executed, and every object in it—and the land, waves, vessels, clouds, sky, light and shade, so justly arranged, as to please the taste of general beholders. When we consider that the principal design is to give the public a correct idea of a terrible animal which is *now known to exist*, as it were, in the neighborhood of our city, which appeals the courage and baffles the skill of every one attempting its approach, we feel fully warranted in asserting, that is a spectacle so magnificent, so sublime, as to be surpassed only by the awful monster which it represents. The interest of the spectator is increased by the consideration that there is no fancy, no fiction, and no poetry in the view—but that it is only a *pencil-display* of a monster whose force is irresistible, whose movement is swift as the wind, and the terror of whose eye can no more be painted than the strength, the swiftness, or the noise of his movements over the ocean waves.

The views are taken from the representations of a celebrated naturalist whose enterprising vigilance has given him an opportunity, six different times, to approach so near the animal as to see his eyes, teeth, tongue, and the color of his head and neck distinctly. We may therefore look on the painting as a fact, and contemplate the animal, with his lofty head erect in the air, and his long and spiral volumes dashing over the waves, as a

moving miracle, bearing down stubborn incredulity and oppressing the beholder with a weight the most "terrible" and the most "sublime." In all the arts there is nothing like the painting—for the academicians never before knew of any thing in nature like the SEA SERPENT: and every American should be proud that we are the first to give this interesting subject of the pencil a shape and form.—*Columbian*

Privateering.—Schooner Favorite, Dominick, 25 days from Jacquemel, arrived at New-York on the 20th inst. August 25, off Cape Tibberon, spoke brig Adelia, Kirtland, of Stratford, 43 days from Havana, bound to the river Chagres, Spanish Main. Captain Kirtland informed, that he had been four days in possession of a privateer under the Mexican flag. Two of his passengers were taken on board of the privateer, and questioned respecting the property. Their answers not being satisfactory, ropes were put round their necks, and they were hoisted from the deck until nearly strangled—when to save their lives, they confessed part of the cargo of the Adelia to be Spanish, which was accordingly taken out with part of the stores. The two passengers who were Spaniards, were carried off by the privateer. The captain of the Adelia was suffered to proceed, after receiving abusive treatment from the privateersmen. Capt. K. supplied them with a cask of water. The day before the Favorite sailed, Petion issued an edict compelling all foreign vessels coming there, to sell their cargoes only by wholesale.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Sept. 22.—This day the sword voted by the legislature of this state to capt. Charles Stewart, was presented to him on the deck of the Franklin 74 lying in this harbor.

Pittsburg, Sept. 5.—While a salute was firing this day in honor of the president, a melancholy accident occurred. While engaged in the act of charging one of the cannon, it went off and very much burnt and lacerated Messrs. John Dusing and Daniel Gelwicks. Mr. Gelwicks' leg has been amputated above the knee; and hopes are entertained of his recovery. The injury sustained by Mr. Dusing is not so serious.

MARYLAND.

New Invention.—A patent has been obtained by John C. Helme for a new invented double valve metal pump box, which is said to combine the greatest improvements yet discovered in hydraulics. It delivers from the dock 118 gallons of water in the short space of 45 seconds, by the exertions of a single person. The immense advantages which will result from this invention to vessels springing leak, will alone render it the most important, and, in fact, invaluable, of modern inventions.—In addition to this advantage and improvement, so desirable to ships at sea, it affords the best facilities in our pumps and hydrants, in giving, without much assistance, the necessary body of water to extinguish fires. It consists of a metal box, in two parts, having a piece of leather pressed between the upper and lower part of the box, projecting edgeways sufficiently to fill the chamber of the pump, while the clappers are left to work freely, without friction, as the leathers are so arranged as to last much longer than those leathered in the usual way. The leather of the clappers is fastened to the plates with screws, with scored heads, which can easily be taken out by a common jack-knife. The fa-

cilities and advantages which this new invention affords, promises to be of the greatest importance, and should, and we have no doubt will, secure to the inventor a liberal reward for his ingenuity and application.

We also understand that proposals will be issued in a few days for the sale of a portion of the patent right for this city, or any other in the Union.

Balt. American.

VIRGINIA.

Congress Frigate.—Arrived at Norfolk on the 25th ult. The following particulars of her cruise we extract from the Norfolk Herald—

The U. S. frigate Congress, during her late cruise, visited Port-au-Prince and Cape Francois, at both of which places every attention was shown by the officers of government, and supplies readily furnished. She afterwards touched at Pampatar, in the Island of Margaritta, and at Cumana, Barcelona and Laguaira, on the Main.—General Morillo, with the royal army, had left Pampatar for Cumana four days previous to the arrival of the Congress, without having effected the reduction of the Island. He had, however, destroyed nearly all the cultivation and most of the useful animals, having fought five battles, and approached in different directions very near to Assumption, the capital of the Island. The Islanders defended themselves with the greatest bravery, but attributed the departure of Morillo to the progress of Bolivar and the patriots in Guiana, rather than to their own strength.—Morillo took with him to Margaritta about 3,500 Spanish troops, and from the best accounts, lost 1000 killed, wounded and sick. The inhabitants of the Island appear determined to defend themselves to the last extremity against Spain, but are very deficient in munitions of war. The Spanish royal force in Venezuela, and in its dependencies, and in New Grenada, are supposed to be about 6000 besides from 2 to 3000 Creole and Indian troops. Morillo is drawing all the forces that can be spared from the different garrisons to the city of Caraccas, and it is thought intends proceeding south, to meet the patriots before they enter the province of Caraccas. His effective force for the field, which is composed of fine troops, and well officered, may be about 4000, besides Creoles and Indians, say 2000 more. The force of the patriots is not well known, and was variously estimated, from 4 to 8000 men. It is not probable they will hazard a general action, as they are very inferior in point of arms, discipline and skill, to the Spaniards, but superior in their ability to carry on a predatory warfare, and manage attacks in small parties.

The provinces of Cumana and Barcelona, are nearly desolated. Their population is supposed not to equal one half of its former numbers. In the cities of Cumana and Barcelona, it does not amount to one fourth, and these in the greatest misery and distress. The Congress was not able to procure any fresh meat, or vegetables of any description, at either place, and at La Gynra, a few vegetables and a little fresh meat was obtained with difficulty. The provinces of Varina and Caraccas have suffered less than the others, though their population is greatly diminished; the city of Caraccas does not contain one half of its former numbers. The war is conducted by both parties on the most barbarous principle; it is the War of Death. Prisoners are not made, except to suffer death in a different form, and not even women and children are exempted from the general

destruction, when in any manner connected with the contending parties.

The Congress was visited by the governor of Margaritta, by general Morillo, and by most of the principal officers of his army; and in all their ports where she touched, every civility was shown, and every accommodation offered in their power to grant.

The very unsettled state of the country, and the ravages of the war, have nearly suspended all commercial operations. Except in the province of Barcelona, there is no cultivation, and the products of the others are but small to, what they were formerly.

OHIO.

Owl Creek Bank.—A Law Case.—During the session of the court of Common Pleas for this county, last week, a cause was tried which excited no small interest in the public mind.

An action was brought by James Smith, president of the Owl Creek Bank of Mount Vernon, against Leonard Jarvis, to recover the sum of one thousand dollars, which had been borrowed of the Owl Creek Bank, with interest. The suit was brought upon a note executed by Jarvis in favor of James Smith, and made payable at the house of L. S. Silliman.

The cause was ably argued by Messrs. Silliman, Harper and Stockton, for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Culbertson and Granger for the defendant. The counsel for the defendant pleaded the law of the state against the claims of *unauthorised Banks*, and maintained that no debt could be recovered by them.—The plaintiff contended that this bank came not within the statute on the subject, and that the laws prohibiting the circulation of unauthorised bank paper were *unconstitutional*.

Judge Wilson, president of the court, charged the jury in an able manner, on the several points connected with the case. The jury returned with a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, for the full amount of the demand, with interest. *Muskingum Mess.*

MISSOURI TERRITORY.

St. Louis, Aug. 23.—By a gentleman just arrived here from New-Orleans, via. river Ouachitta, we are informed that a formidable coalition of Indian tribes have assembled at the Cherokee villages on the Arkansas, consisting of Cherokees, Choctaws, Shawanoes, and Delawares from the east side of the Mississippi, and Caddo's, Coshattas, Tankawahs, Comanches and the Cherokees of the Arkansas; for the purpose of waging war against the Osages. The Coshattas, Tankawahs and Caddo's of Red river, and the Cherokees of the Arkansas, complain that the Osages are perpetually sending strong war parties into their country, killing small hunting bands of their people, and driving off their horses. Our informant travelled part of the distance between the Ouachitta and Arkansas rivers with a large party, going on to join the confederate troops. They had six field pieces with several whites and half breeds, who learned the use of artillery under gen. Jackson last war. They said they were informed that the Osages had built forts to which they intended to retreat after the general battle, which it is thought will be fought near Earhart's salt works on the Arkansas, on that cluster of streams called the Six-Bulls, and above the boundary line lately run between the interior counties of this territory and the Osage country.

The Osages are aware of the intended attack,

but cannot believe they will be met by such a formidable force.

As they always fight the pitched battles on horseback, it is probable they will be defeated in that broken country which they have chosen for the combat.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

EXTRACT OF AN OFFICIAL LETTER.

Cherokee Agency, 9th July, 1817.

Governor CLARK:

SIR—We have the pleasure to inform you, that we have succeeded in getting a treaty signed with the chiefs of the Cherokee nation yesterday, some of the provisions of which we conceive it important for you to know.

It is stipulated that a census of the Cherokees east and west of the Mississippi, shall be taken in the month of June 1818, and both parts of the nation bind themselves to cede to the United States so much land on the east side of the Mississippi, including a small cession now made on the east side of Chatahoocly, and north of Tennessee, as shall amount to the proportion to which the Arkansas Cherokees are entitled, in proportion to the numbers now there, and those who may emigrate to that country previous to the taking of the census. The Cherokees on the Arkansas are also to receive so much of the annuities as they are entitled to, in proportion to their numbers. The United States engage, in return, to cede to the Cherokees west of the Mississippi, as much land on the Arkansas and White Rivers as they receive east of the Mississippi, which is to commence on the north side of the Arkansas, at the mouth of Point Remove, or Budwell's old place, thence by a straight line northwardly to strike Chatanuga Mountain, or the hill first above Shields' ferry, on White River, running up and between said rivers for complement; the banks of which rivers to be the line." The United States also bind themselves to remove all white persons now settled within or above said line, to prevent future encroachments in this way; Mr. P. Lovely excepted. It will be well, therefore, to notify all persons by proclamation of this provision in the treaty.

We are, sir, with sentiments of esteem, your obedient humble servants,

ANDREW JACKSON,
JOSEPH M'MINN,
D. MERRIWETHER.

Extract of a letter from Return J. Meigs, Indian Agent, to Gov. Clark, dated Cherokee Agency, 24th July, 1817.

Emigration is commencing, and may be expected to be considerable, between this and the winter coming. Several boats are now on the point of descending this river. Upwards of seven hundred have inregistered themselves already for removal.

It is probable, that within a few years, the principal part of the Cherokees will be within your superintendence. The tide is setting strong that way, and as all is peace and quietness in our national concerns, there is no danger of a counter current to emigration. White and red are pressing towards the Pacific Ocean, and that alone can set bounds to it.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
RETURN J. MEIGS.
Gov. Wm. Clark

CHEROKEE VILLAGE, 11th July, 1817.

The Governor of Missouri Territory,

SIR—It is our duty to inform you of our conduct toward the Osages. We made peace with them several times knowing it to be the wish of the president of the United States, our Great Father; but they will not be at peace with us. For nine years and more, we have been trying to make friends, all to no purpose; it appears that the more friendly we talk to them the more they impose on us; now we are prepared we will meet our enemies; we lie down with our arms at our sides. We wish you to pity us for the Osages are deaf to all we can say or do. To raise our crops for the support of our families has been our wish, but it has not been in our power; it is not we that are in the wrong, it is the Osages; they have stolen all our best horses, and have reduced us to work with naked hands. With the few horses we have left we intend to go to the Osages and hunt for those horses taken; we are going to do mischief. We are but a few Cherokees; our father knows us well, and we therefore beg that he will not scold us; the Osages have also insulted the whites; we are vexed, and have become deaf to their talks. Please to inform the president of all this; tell him that we promised not to spill blood if we could help it, but that at this time the rivers are red with the blood of the Cherokees—We hope that the president, our father, will take our case into consideration, for he well knows that we are not the aggressors. Since our last talk to you, we have lost two of our young men, killed by the Osages, we have never attempted to take any revenge whatever until now.

This is all we have to say for the present, intending to inform you of all occurrences hereafter. Your children,

TOLLENTBSKEE,
TAKETOKA,
THE BOLD
SHANANNANT,
HUMMING BIRD,
KATIKOI,
JOHN McLAMORE,
TRANSLATE,
JOHN BOGS,

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
[CIRCULAR.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
29th September, 1817.

SIR—Inclosed you will receive a copy of the act of congress "concerning the navigation of the United States," passed the first day of March last, which is to take effect on the first day of October next.—[For the law see page 185.]

The first section of the act makes an important change in the commerce of such foreign nations with the United States, as have in force regulations of a similar nature.

To secure uniformity in the execution of this measure, and to render the change imposed by it as convenient to those whose interests are to be affected, as the provisions of the act will admit, the term country, in the first section, is considered as embracing all the possessions of a foreign state, however widely separated, which are subject to the same supreme executive and legislative authority. The productions and manufactures of a foreign state, and of its colonies, may be imported into the United States in vessels owned by the citizens or subjects of such state,

without regard to their place of residence within its possessions. Gold and silver coin, and bullion, are not considered goods, wares, or merchandize, within the meaning of the act, and may, therefore, be imported into the United States in foreign vessels, without regard to the place of production or coinage.

A list of foreign states known to have in force regulations which subject them to the operation of this act, is subjoined.

To ensure uniformity in the execution of the 3d, 5th, and 6th sections of the act, it is expedient that, in all cases where proof is exhibited, on oath, according to their provisions, the witnesses should be cross-examined by the collector, whose duty it is to decide, for the purpose of avoiding imposition and detecting evasion.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient and very humble servant.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

Secretary of the Treasury.

Esq.

Collector of

[Great Britain and Sweden, we learn, are the only states known to have in force regulations of the nature embraced in the first section of the above act, and referred to in the circular.]

EDITOR'S CABINET.

A Hint to Congress.—A writer in the New-York Columbian recommends that Congress pass an act to authorise the erecting in this city a spacious building suitable for the reception of marble busts of all the general officers of the revolutionary and late war—The Presidents of the United States; and other patriots of distinction who had rendered important services to the republic either in the field or the cabinet, and to be called the *American or Columbian Repository*.

Whilst we applaud the liberal motives of this writer, we beg leave to differ with him as to the policy of erecting, at present, a building for the purpose he has suggested. We would much prefer to see the capitol finished; where, it is presumed, ample room will be found for all the marble busts that will be made in this country for a half century to come. Besides we think the inauguration hall, which will be in the centre building of the capitol, will be quite as appropriate a place for the reception of the busts of the Presidents as a separate building. This would afford to strangers, visiting this metropolis, an opportunity to gratify their curiosity without taxing their liberality.

We would humbly recommend to the consideration of Congress to authorise by law, whilst the opportunity lasts, a full length portrait, the size of life, to be taken of each of the late Presidents of the United States, by the best American artists; or what would be better, perhaps, to offer a premium, for the best likeness and painting, of a sun adequate to call forth the ablest pencils and ge-

nus—none but native born American citizens to be admitted as candidates for preference. When these portraits are finished, to be placed upon the walls in the Senate chamber of the United States, or such other place as Congress may designate.—To each might be attached the name of the original, the place and time of his birth—his age at, and the year of his entering upon his official duties—the time he remained in office, and whether he retired voluntarily or otherwise, or died whilst in office. There now exists more than one painting, we believe, of General Washington, by *Stewart*, taken from life. The subsequent Presidents are yet alive and their likenesses may yet be taken, but the opportunity may not long exist. *Mr. Adams* is now more than *eighty-one* years of age—*Mr. Jefferson* approximates very near to it—*Mr. Madison* is far advanced in life, and *Mr. Monroe* by the time he quits official life, will have lived more years than are allotted to many of our species.—The present time should therefore be embraced before the opportunity be lost. It would have a powerful tendency to promote the liberal arts in this country, and contribute much to the forming a national character. It would operate as a stimulant to candidates for the honor of Chief Magistrate to emulate their illustrious predecessors, in virtue and patriotism. By being, as it were, in the presence of those who contributed to the establishment of our government, and those who have sustained it, they would be continually admonished to use their endeavors to preserve it. With due deference to the Pennsylvanian, who figured in the columns of the *National Intelligencer* last spring, recommending the policy of giving the ex-presidents a seat for life in the Senate, and a yearly salary of five thousand dollars—we think the above would have a better effect and would not be liable to the same objections.

Amelia Island.—The affair of the 13th ult. terminated with the loss of two killed and several wounded on the part of the Spanish, the patriots were uninjured. *Com. Aury* arrived on the 17th, with a fine ship and brig loaded with sugar, coffee, and tobacco. He had also on board a governor and all the necessary officers for establishing a civil government. But the place being occupied by *Ruggles Hubbard*, formerly sheriff of New-York, there was a clashing of interests, but a compromise was effected between him and *Aury* on the 20th. *Hubbard* is made governor, and *Aury* commander in chief of the army and navy. It is stated that the latter is to pay up the arrearages due those who served under *McGregor*. It was reported that four prizes were in port on the 20th, three of which belonged to *Aury*; who is also represented to have considerable specie with him. The following will speak for itself.

PROCLAMATION.

Fernandina, East Florida, Sept. 20th.

The inhabitants of the island of *Amelia* are informed that to-morrow the Mexican flag will be hoisted on the fort, with usual formalities. They are invited to return as soon as possible to their homes, or send persons in their confidence to take possession of the property existing in the houses, which is held sacred. All persons desirous of recovering their property are invited to send written orders, without which nothing will be allowed to be embarked.

Proclamations for the organization of the place will immediately be issued.

AURY, commander in chief.
R. HUBBARD, governor, &c.

Yellow Fever in New-Orleans.—A letter to the editor of the *National Register* dated at fort St. John, Louisiana, August, 28th says:

"The yellow fever rages at this time in New-Orleans—Reports says from thirty to fifty die daily."

(Communication.)

A QUESTION FOR THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

If a person advanced to that period in life that nearly half the hairs in his head, be turned to gray, and to be taken sick of a violent fever, so that his hair drops out, or compels him to have his head shaved to prevent his losing it—what reason can be assigned for its growing out all of one color, without being in the least mixed with white or gray hairs?

Dr. Bibb, of Georgia, late a senator in the congress of the United States, has been appointed, by the President, Governor of the Alabama Territory.

Election.—The first election in the new state of Mississippi took place in the first week of September. *David Holmes* is elected Governor of the state, and *George Poindexter*, Representative to congress. There appears to have been no opposition to either of these gentlemen.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"The Cynic," from a gentleman at *B. R.* is received. Whilst we are pleased with the playful humor of the author, we must decline the insertion of his communication, on the same ground that we have been compelled to omit several other favors from the same pen. Had the writer aimed the shafts of his wit at duelling, (the austensible object of his labor) instead of Christianity, (the real one) it would have given us pleasure to have inserted it in the *National Register*. Since our worthy correspondent has been kind enough to favor us with his advice, by way of requiting his kindness, we would merely suggest to him the propriety of suffering the world to enjoy their faith in peace, so long as no public or private injury is sustained thereby.

The communication of *J. Knight*, is received, and shall appear in our next number.